

head very serious resistance to it anywhere. It, however, there shall be, the constitutional executive power of the State will be promptly put in requisition for its maintenance."—*Globe*.

Now Advertisements.

Don't read this—T. Nixon, Credit Editor—Seth Austin, List of Letters—Wm. Ho, List of Letters—G. Davis, Sharon Federal—D. Wilson, Confirmation—Hedgcock F. Remay, Notice—G. Lloyd.

The New Era.

Howmarket, Friday, May 11th, 1855.
The next Division Court will be held in Newmarket the 1st proximo.

A report of the Stouffville list of prizes, awarded at Spring Show, will be given next week.

The down Train on Wednesday evening last killed two young cattle, near this station. They belonged to Mr. T. CURRY, and are valued at about £9.

We have received a copy of the Bill incorporating a company to construct the Port Perry and Whitby Junction Railway. This bill was introduced by Mr. Hartman; and on the 9th inst. it was reported, favorably of by the Committee on Private Bills.

Lecture on Woman's Rights.

Pursuant to announcement by placard, Mrs. ANNA DUNTON CHIDSEY delivered a second Lecture on the "Rights of Woman," in the Court House, Newmarket, on Thursday evening last, the 3rd inst., upon which we promised to make a few comments this week. Before doing so, however, perhaps it would be as well to give an outline of the arguments made up of, so that the reader may more properly understand the basis upon which this new movement is founded.

In the first place, she said it was woman's right to engage in any mechanical pursuit or practice any profession, to which she might feel inclined—let it be what it would; and that she should receive the same amount of compensation as those of the opposite sex. And although woman was wrought in not being able to enjoy the same privileges as her "Lord," in reference to the above—she was more seriously wronged by marriage; for no sooner did she become his wife, than she became his slave—subject to his bidding, and compelled by law to act in accordance with his dictation. In fact, so strict were the laws of this country in that particular, that if, in consequence of difference, the husband and wife should separate, the man had the control of her hard earnings and could sue for their recovery. Woman would, also, in that case, be deprived of the comfort of her own children. This is one reason why many a woman had submitted with all patience to the gross and not unfrequently barbarous treatment of her "Lord." The man for instance, might be a confirmed drunkard—the sight of whom his wife might loathe and detest; yet, for the sake of her family, she quietly submitted to the wrongs she endured. The Lecturer, also, was firmly convinced, that should woman be engaged in the various avocations of life, she would be as the other sex; have seats in our council boards; engage in the practice of law at our courts; exercise the right of the franchise at our elections—immorality would decrease, and everything transacted in public assemblies, be conducted as orderly as the services of the Church. One reason why woman was not as healthy, strong, and vigorous as the opposite sex, was in consequence of her education—and close confinement. Here, woman was particularly wronged.

Young girls were prevented from romping out in the open air, the same as boys—thereby depriving them of the rosy cheek—the bloom of health, woman's glory. Therefore, to what ever degree in life, whether in youth, at marriage or after death, woman was either hampered or degraded; for if you trace the wrongs of her tombstones after death, it reads the "relic" of so and so—or in other words "the flag end," of man. The Lecturer then referred at some length to the political struggles of the neighboring Republic, and stated that had woman a voice in the Senate the late Mexican War would never have been recorded on the page of history; neither would the "Aborigines of the country" be persecuted unto the death. Woman was also wronged in not having institutions of learning established by the state, just as general as they are for the opposite sex; or rather, in not allowing the females of the country to enter into the various institutions of learning now attended by persons of the opposite sex.

In conclusion, the fair lecturer summed up by demanding equal privileges and property rights with men and a voice in all public meetings. Freedom; Independence; Woman to have the care and control of her children in case of a dissolution of the marriage contract the use of the Franchise; laws enacted for her protection, and that in case of the demise of her husband, one half of his property should fall to her; the right to be elected to fill places of emolument and power, and to engage in all the pursuits of her "liege Lord."

The above is a fair synopsis of the Lecture; and although much abridged, the gist of the arguments are given. In making what remarks we may feel called upon to offer, let it be distinctly understood, that so far as "Woman's Rights" are concerned we are a strong advocate; but in many respects we differ with the fair lecturer, as to what constitutes these rights.

In the first place, to be brief, it is argued, that had woman a voice and took part in all proceedings of public gatherings, it would tend to the suppression of immorality. Never was there a more glaring or absurd notion entertained by the advocate of any new theory; and the history of the world furnishes abundant testimony to prove the fact. Woman possesses a naturally reserved disposition; and it is that reserved modesty which commands the respect of the opposite sex, and leads them to pay a due regard for their presence. But that restraint would be thrown off altogether, were they to become habituated to the constant presence, in all assemblages, of the female sex. To deny this would be to argue against human nature. Take for example, the conduct of the lower classes of society, as at present constituted, and the fact

is proven to a demonstration. The argument in reference to giving the female sex a more general education, would not remedy the evil, for it would be the opposite sex, that would pay the less regard, and woman's glory—woman's chastity, would decline.

Again, she demanded, the extension of the franchise, to the female sex. Upon what ground, or for what reason, it was not distinctly stated. Can it be supposed for one moment that woman, confined as she necessarily must be in attending to her household duties, possesses anything like the intelligence requisite to enable her to discern the difference between the policy of this or that man or capable of looking forward into futurity and calculating upon the probable result of this or that man's theories being carried out in practice? The idea is preposterous. There may be here and there one, perhaps, whose wealth places them in a position to command a retinue of servants to whom they may entrust a large portion of their household cares; but this is far from being a common thing in Canada. Carry the case a little farther. Imagine a woman seeking the suffrages of a constituency—haranguing a multitude in an open square—imagining that restraint the female sex, by their natural reserve now hold, entirely unchecked, what would be the result? Why the blush of shame would force her to hide her face in confusion, unless her sense of modesty was entirely abandoned. The Lecturer stated, (and we presume considers herself quite competent to give an opinion) that had woman a voice in the Legislature of the United States the late War with Mexico would never have occurred; neither would the nation be continually at war with the Aborigines of the country. This was adduced as a proof, we presume, of the good results likely to accrue in giving woman a voice in the affairs of the nation; but it only serves to show more conclusively her short-sightedness. According to her manner of reasoning, the Aborigines might enter every settlement made in new territories—kill, burn, torture, or make slaves of the inhabitants,—and then she would rise up majestically in her place, and more that Government authorities take no notice of the transaction. Such is the philosophy of one who sets herself up as an advocate for a change in the government of nations that would prove beneficial in the world.—Bah!

Again, she demanded "laws enacted far her protection." What protection was wanted more than woman now has? The lecturer stated she wanted protection, so that in case of the formation of a marriage contracted the property owned and possessed by her should not become the property of her husband. This protection, in this country at least, she now has: for she may have it all secured to her before she pledges her "troth" to the man of her choice. If a single woman, she can own houses and lands—collect debts—engage in any business she may feel inclined—and cannot be compelled to give her hand in marriage. Her character—her property—her person are protected by the laws of the land, and any infringement upon her rights as a citizen, may be punished. What more can be demanded!

The next demand is, that "at the demise of her 'lord,' she should be entitled to one half of his property." It is useless to enter into an argument, to show the absurdity of this selfish demand; for by granting it, the children of the family, in nine cases out of ten in this country, would not have the wherewith to obtain even a fair Common School education; besides, how many hundreds of cases might be furnished, where that property would be taken for the aggrandizement of another family?

We now come to notice one of the most glaring absurdities advanced—the "right to be elected to fill places of emolument, honor and power." Let us examine this "right" a little. Imagine the heroine of this article a mother of four or five small children—imagine her contesting a constituency and being elected to the Legislature,—who is to look after her household affairs, while she is attending to her parliamentary duties? Who is to look after Neddy, and Jimmy, and Anne, and last as well as least, little Charley? Who is to teach their minds and impress their young hearts, with moral principles, so that when they grow up into ripen years, and enter the arena of public life, their habits may be so formed and their principles so fixed, that they may become useful members of society? an honor to their parents,—and shine forth like stars in their country? Surely the idea is not entertained, that a woman can attend to both the affairs of the state and the duties of her household. None but a silly or an exceedingly ignorant mind could harbor such.

Our limited space prevents entering more in detail, and perhaps as much has been said as the nature of the subject demands, but latterly we have been so frequently visited with "bumbugs" of one kind or another—who go about the country, advancing new theories, or dilating upon this or that science—for no other ostensible purpose than to "recce" the people of their shilling, that we have determined to hold up all such to public view. The arguments made use of were stale and flat; and most of them we have seen frequently published in our exchanges in the United States. If the people would be more ready to pay their shilling or two shillings, (York) towards the accomplishment of some public good, as they are to see the Elephant stuffed with straw, we would not see so many committees appointed to collect subscriptions for this or that charitable purpose; and if woman, as society is at present

constituted, would attend strictly to the duties she now should perform, ample scope is given her as a field of labor, without entering into the affairs of the state or taking part in public assemblages altogether beyond her proper sphere of action. This is our opinion.

From our own Correspondent.

QUEBEC, 24th April, 1855.
Continued from last week.
It is now known beyond a doubt, that commutation of their stipends has been effected by the Government with the greater part of the Clergy of the Church of England and Scotland; and also with the Roman Catholics.—Therefore, the last effort of the people to prevent the consummation of this fraud has been disregarded. To complete the whole work of deception, a Bill has just been laid on the table of the House by Sir Allan McNab, under the name of a private Bill, to "Incorporate the Western Canal Loan Company."—apparently to empower a company to do business simply as a Loan Company. One Section of this Bill empowers the Company to deal in lands to any extent and for any purpose they may choose.—Another section expressly provides that any Corporation, whether civil or ecclesiastical, may purchase and hold Stock in said Company. It will be remembered the Clergy Reserve Act, to make the commutation clause more palatable to doubtful followers of the Ministry, was professedly amended, by inserting a provision to prevent any of the Commutation money from being invested in Lands in the Province. The religious bodies in receipt of the money, being incorporated, may invest that money in the Stock of this Company, and thus evade the law and yet control the whole business corporation—holding lands to the extent of \$2,000,000—the capital of the Company.

When Mr. Spence again tells the country that Secularization without Commutation of the stipends of the Clergy would not be worth two pence, but few, I imagine, will believe him. Should this (so-called) Loan Bill become law, it will form the nucleus of a new Monopoly of the manner of the Canada Loan Company,—so long an incubus upon the energies and progress of this rising country. While I write these things, it is not with any pleasure, but with disgust.

To dwell upon the corruptions of public men, can only give pleasure to a corrupt mind; but to record faithfully the doings of public men, and to expose their evil tendencies, is a duty we owe to the country. When I look at recent proceedings among the politicians of Canada, and compare them with what was expected of their authors, by the country, it is impossible to repress some degree of indignation at the treachery and baseness of the principal actors in the drama, and also disgust and detestation of the cowardly abandonment of principle manifested by their supporters.

It is true Canada will improve—will rise, notwithstanding bad government and worse legislation. The natural resources of the country, the energy, enterprise, industry, intelligence and honesty of her people, may and will overcome these evils; but before that can be done, many whose best days have been spent in the struggle will have passed away without seeing the fruit of their labors.

Yours,

CORRESPONDENCE.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Dear Sir,—I received a copy of a petition not long since, which had been sent to the Legislative Assembly, by the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, praying for the repeal of the School Act so far as those counties are concerned; and to authorize them to pass By-Laws, from time to time, for the distribution of School Grants and for the better conducting of common schools, as they may deem advisable. They complain that the present Act is too complicated; and that its working causes much unnecessary expense to the country. And also contend that they could superintend their own schools cheaper and more efficiently, than can be done by Mr. Ryerson and his officers at Toronto.

Now, Sir, I am convinced that more than two-thirds of the counties in Upper Canada, would send in a like petition, if the subject was agitated; for there is a continual murmuring in almost every school section against the present school act; and this murmuring will shortly increase into open and expressed dissatisfaction. The people of each county feel perfectly capable of managing their own affairs, (at least, so far as schools are concerned,) and they will not feel disposed much longer, to pay high salaries to others for doing it. Evidence of this is furnished by the indignation in which the people resent the nauseating dose, compounded and prepared by Rev. Dr. Ryerson, and meted out by the Council of Public Instruction, in the shape of Forms of Prayer. This step was rather too much at variance with the preconceived opinions of a large majority of the Dr.'s patients, and the dose was therefore rejected by all the true lovers of civil and religious liberty. A large number of teachers have also declared that they will give up their professions before they will comply with a rule so arbitrary and so decidedly pernicious in its effects. They have no objection to prayer, provided it be exercised at church or in the family circle; but they object to its having any place in our common schools, where children of different sects are collected.

Now, Sir, it is evidently the just right of the people, in each county, to have full control over their own schools; and as there is great dissatisfaction manifesting itself throughout the country, with the present system, why not immediately urge the propriety of the different Municipalities following the lead of the counties above mentioned? and petition the legislature to repeal the present school Act, so as to allow each county the privilege of controlling their own schools.

I remain, yours truly,

Whitchurch, April 25th, 1855.

The losses of Russia in the campaign of 1854 are now officially published. They amount exclusively of Cossacks, and of the army in Trans-Caucasia, to 111,332 men, of whom 29,204 are reported as killed in Turkey and the Crimea, 20,765 died in hospitals, 53,304 wounded, while 6,480 are put down as disabled and missing. Add to this the 2,000 prisoners at Bomarsund, and the killed and wounded at Kala, and we get the enormous total of 112,000 men, sacrificed in one year.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

THE CONFUSION. COMMITTEE.—Mr. Hincks has laid his defence before the Corruption Committee, and we presume we shall soon have the decision of its members. From the composition of the body we can hardly expect that the majority will give a fair report upon the facts; Messrs. Smith, (Fontenac,) Robinson and Lorange, have already shown that they are very far from being impartial in the matter. Whatever expression we receive from these gentlemen in rebuke of ministerial delinquency, we shall look upon as gain, for we have no reason to expect any. From the minority, however, we shall have, no doubt, a separate report.

Those who expected to receive from Mr. Hincks a refutation of the charges against him, will be disappointed on reading his defence. It contains merely a rebuke of the statements already made through the newspapers, mixed up with attacks on Mr. Brown, as a member of the committee. He is particularly enraged against that gentleman for acting on the examination, and his followers are equally warm on the subject. Our readers already know the circumstance of the case. Mr. Brown was appointed by the House when he was absent, and it was no wish of his that he should have a most disagreeable task imposed upon him. When he was named as a member, it became a question whether it was not his duty to serve. He knew well that if he declined, it would at once be said by these very persons who are now blaming him for accepting, that he was afraid to investigate charges with which he was to some small extent identified; and there was, moreover, considerable danger if he refused, there would be none to insist on full enquiry, and the whole proceeding would become a mere whitewash. From the attitude since assumed by Mr. Solicitor General Smith, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Lorange, the probability of the latter result is now changed into a certainty, and we very much question whether Mr. Brown was not elected by the voice of Mr. Hincks' friends, in order that he might refuse to act, and the rest of the members be allowed to work out their concerted trick. The member for Lambton disappointed them, if that was their object. With the aid of Mr. Dorion and Mr. Smith of Northumberland, and in spite of all the obstacles thrown in his way by the other members of committee, he has elicited proof that every charge made against the late ministry is essentially true, and has brought conclusively home to Mr. Hincks, in particular, the worst cases of corruption of which a British minister was very guilty. But we must wait till the evidence is published, ere commenting fully on what has been elicited.—Globe.

CROPS IN CANADA.—We learn from some parts of Upper Canada that the farmers are short of flour and there cattle of fodder, some of the latter having died and the rest being in a very poor condition. We thought this state of things had been confined to Lower Canada, where it is unhappily too prevalent. There will be a large amount of breadstuffs required in the two Provinces before the next harvest, and it will be exceedingly poor policy to allow any price to tempt Canada to sell too much. If we leave ourselves too bare now and have to import again, when and at what price shall we find what we want? The scarcity of all kinds of provisions and consequent high prices are weighing heavily on the Eastern Township of Lower Canada, which, partaking as they do of the character and climate of the adjoining New England States, like them are large importers. It is said that 800,000 bushels of what have been bought in London, C. W., this winter, and hurried off to the States by the Great Western Railway—and that most of what is at the Lake ports is bought by Americans, and only waiting shipment. This is ominous of high prices.

LOCKED UPON SUSPICION.—A man was apprehended last Monday, and sent to jail by Justice Clark, on suspicion of having stolen a horse and buggy, which he attempted to dispose of in this village, but his contradictory statements awakened suspicion that all was not right. He first offered to sell his ill-begotten booty for \$255, and finally fell to \$100. He acknowledged to officer Sage this morning that he had hired the horse and buggy in London C. W., when he decamped over to the other side.

LATER.
THE HORSE STEALING CASE.—The man who was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having stolen a horse and buggy, was examined to-day before Justice Clark, and fully committed. His name is Wm. Lundy, and he undoubtedly belonged to an organized gang of horse-thieves, who are prowling about the neighborhood of London C. W., where the horse was stolen. The owner of the horse and buggy appeared with testimony showing that they were hired by a confederate of Lundy, when the latter brought them over and attempted to sell them in Lockport. The prisoner, at his own request, will be taken to Canada to be tried.—Lockport Journal.

On Sunday night one of the cars on the Railroad between Rochester and Syracuse, was thrown off the track, and a man named Wilder instantly killed. Six others were badly hurt, the names of three of them only being given—Messrs. Ingerson, Clinton and Brainard.—Colonist.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Further by the Atlantic.

The Vienna papers of the evening of the 18th April, speak of a sanguinary conflict in the Crimea in which the Russians were beaten. A despatch dated Hamburg, April 19th states that the English fleet, composed of twelve ships of the line and four steam corvettes, passed before Nyborg, on the Belt, on the evening of the day previous. The Fire-fly proceeds with the Fleet.

A despatch dated Eupatoria, April 5th, says, the Allies have demanded 20,000 men to be sent down to Sebastopol—it is imagined, for the assault. The embarkation begins to-day.—Omer Pacha goes to-morrow.

In London, on the 19th, there were private despatches from Paris, that it was officially known there, that on the 12th, the fourth day of the siege, no decisive advantage had been gained by the besiegers. The Garrison of Sebastopol made a sortie on the 6th, against the English lines, but were repulsed with great loss.

The enemy has again appeared in force to the right of the plan of Balaklava. A Vienna paper, the Presse, says: "The Allies, on the 9th, made a breach in the bastion between the centre of the Russian works and the Quarantine Fort. Omar Pacha has landed at Kamiesch with

15,000 men, who will attack in the assault.—Admiral Buxton has anchored in Strouza Bay, and waits for fine weather to begin his operations.

It is said that three Russian batteries have been dismounted. "The Allies say that their loss has been considerable."

"These reports in the Presse must be received with caution."

Letters from the Crimea, of the 12th inst. state officially that the Allied fleets were ranged in order of the battle before the harbor of Sebastopol.

The bombardment of the Malakoff Tower continued up to the 12th, without any apparent result.

The navigation of the Danube is again decidedly free. The British have permitted all the vessels to pass. Fresh ships have been chartered at Constantinople to bring cargoes of corn from the Danubian provinces.

Violent tempests raged in the Black Sea during which the first week in April. Six Turkish or Wallachian brigues got ashore at Varna.

The shocks of earthquake had entirely ceased at Boudakia, and business in the silk trade was looking up again.

A letter from Kamiesch, of the date of the 7th, says, that 10,000 Turks had been disembarked at Sebastopol from Eupatoria, to take part in the siege.

It is certain that the Piedmontese troops will take up their temporary quarters at Maslak.

The Kurds, after having been defeated by Mehmet Pacha, retired to the foot of Capidoun, and having suffered another defeat under the walls of the fort, were blockaded by the Turkish troops, who occupied a favorable position. The disorders that had been broken out at Damascus were promptly put down and the agitators arrested.

Russian official reports state that 150,000 of the new Militia of the empire have already been organized. These men are not available, except for the defence of their own homes.

The Carmel, which left Constantinople on the 5th inst., informs us that the Egyptian division did not leave there till the 3rd, on account of contrary winds.

The Turkish squadron was actively refitting, so as to join the Allied fleets.

The Porte, having expended 300 millions, was issuing paper to the amount of 18 millions, bearing interest at 10 per cent., and repayable in 1859.

Omar Pacha had received 10,000 English muskets, and Eupatoria was fearfully fortified.

Details as to the dispersion of the rebel Kurds, state that Elmi Pacha, having at Durban attacked the two Beys who were at the head of 10,000 insurgents, carried their detachments at the point of the bayonet, put 1,800 hors de combat, took 2,000 prisoners, and obtained possession of 5,000 muskets and as many sabres.

The next morning he occupied Djizirah; and the two Beys, having only some weak detachment left with them, solicited an amnesty.

The Porte has promised safety for their lives provided they restore the enormous produce of their pillage.

Intelligence from St. Petersburg, of the date of the 3rd ult., informs us that the Russians have lately taken possession of a part of Manchou, probably, with the Pekin Government, and have raised fortifications at the mouth of the river Amour. The island of Sagalien, lying at the river's mouth, has also been occupied by the Russians. Fifteen hundred veterans have crossed over with the necessary stores and ammunition, comprising also some pieces of artillery. The Pallas frigate has been laid on shore and her guns taken out. Russian vessels navigate the river, and several cargoes of tea have already been conveyed to St. Petersburg by this route.

A despatch, dated Vienna, April, 20th says: Lord John Russell left Vienna to-day for London.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys remains. The conferences are not formerly broken off, and attempts are made to find a ground on which the suspended negotiations may be renewed.

A despatch, purporting to be of official character, from the Crimea, dated the 14th, reports that on the previous night the Allies gained a signal advantage.

BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

MARSEILLES, Sunday, April 22, 1855.

Your correspondent writes from Balaklava, under the date of the 9th of April, 8 P. M.:—The allies commenced the bombardment this morning during a storm of wind and rain very unfavorable to the Russians.

The Russians, surprised, responded shortly, the flagstaff and Garden batteries excepted.

These doubled their fire up to noon, when the superiority was on our side.

At three o'clock, the fire of the Mamelon was silenced, and only four guns were fired from the Round Tower.

The Russian continued to fire six guns.

The French have silenced the flagstaff battery.

The loss of the allies is insignificant.

The rain has ceased and the night is fine.

VIENNA, Saturday, April 21, 8 P. M.
Perfectly authentic advice has this afternoon been received from Balaklava.

The bombardment was continued with great energy up to the 17th, when the despatches left.

The fire of the allies had done considerable damage; but Russians display extreme activity and courage in repairing the injured works.

The fact of the superiority of the artillery of the allies is satisfactorily established.

Several French mines have been fired and have done great damage to the place.

News from Bucharest mentions the arrival of 15,000 Turkish troops at Kamiesch Bay, and that Omar Pacha will soon follow with other reinforcements.

BERLIN, Saturday, April 21, 1855.

The following despatch was received at St. Petersburg on Friday, from Prince Gortschakoff dated Sebastopol, April 15:—

The bombardment has continued since the 9th. The damage done is immediately repaired, in such a manner, that on the 15th Sebastopol was almost in the same condition of defence as on the 5th.

The loss of the garrison, considering the tremendous fire (feu d'enfer) to which it is exposed, should be considered as very small, as the service of the Batteries is covered by entrenchment.

Nothing worthy of mention has taken place on any other point of the Crimea.

MANIESCH, April 10—Noon.

Three Russian batteries and one French battery have been destroyed.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

VIENNA, Sunday Evening, April 22.

At the conference held yesterday, the Russian plenipotentiaries rejected the last proposition of England and France, relative to the limitation of the Russian naval forces in the Black Sea.

Thursday. It is affirmed that the allies stated therein their final conditions regarding the third point, which were adopted by Austria.

These conditions refer to the reduction of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. It will state that Lord John Russell will leave Vienna on Monday.

Arrival of the Asia.

BOMBARDMENT STILL CONTINUE.

HAIFA, May 8
The Asia sailed from Liverpool on the 29th April, and arrived at Haifa at 9.40 p.m., last night.

Vienna Conference has proved a total failure since the 20th. There has been a supplementary meeting of the Four Powers without result. The meeting of the plenipotentiaries of the Four Powers was held on Thursday the 23rd, when at the request of Prince Gortschakoff some further inadmissible propositions were made, by the Russian plenipotentiary and rejected on the part of England, France and Turkey.

Lord John Russell left Vienna previous to which he had a private interview with Count Buel, for two hours.

The bombardment of Sebastopol continued. The general feeling of the people of England is, that the war must continue for a lengthy period.

The policy of the Czar is spoken of by the London Times as a new and more audacious policy, and is so regarded throughout Europe.

It is difficult to form an estimate of the real progress of the siege from the comparison of the various accounts, but an impression is produced that the fire of the Allies is superior to that of the enemy.

FURTHER NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 8
The Steamship Asia arrived about 10 o'clock last night.

The Steamship Hermann sailed from Southampton for New York.

The latest intelligence from the Crimea is to the 19th, from Lord Raglan, and to the 22nd from the Russian Commander.

The bombardment still continues, though without important result.

The French exhibition had been postponed to the 15th May.

Brown, Shipley & Co. report breadstuffs as having considerably advanced, and market buoyant. Wheat has advanced 6 1/4 d. Flour 1 s 9 d a 2s. Corn 3 1/4 d. Western Canal 38 1/2 d 41 d; Ohio 43 1/4 d 45 1/4 d. Market closed very steady.

Richardson & Co. report provisions unchanged except Bacon, which had advanced 1 s.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Breadstuffs considerably advanced. The weather has been unfavourable, and Corn has considerably advanced; quotations are 3s. per quarter higher. Market buoyant.

Since the breaking up of the Vienna Conference there has been several supplementary meetings of the four parties without result.

The plenipotentiaries reassembled on the 23rd, signed the protocol of last Conference; subsequently there was another meeting by the request of Prince Gortschakoff, when further inadmissible propositions were made by the Russian Minister Plenipotentiary, which were rejected by France, England and Turkey.

Bain de L'Huy's departure is postponed for a few days, to discuss matters with the Austrian Government.

Legislative Assembly.

QUEBEC, May, 5
Attorney General McDonald moved that the second rule of the House be suspended in relation to the bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, An Act to authorise the Grand Trunk Railroad Company of Canada to change the location in and near the City of Toronto—Yeas 55; Nays 23.

The bill to confirm Toronto in possession of the Peninsula was committed for Monday.

The bill to incorporate the corresponding committee at Montreal of the Colonial School and Church Society, was considered in Committee.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Cayley, the message of His Excellency the Governor General, transmitting to this House the estimates of the sums required for the service of the year 1855, together with the said estimates, were referred to the Committee of supply.

Mr. Casault moved, that the bill to amend the Act for the encouragement of Building Societies in Lower Canada be now committed to a Committee of the whole House—Yeas 74; Nays 15.

The bill was accordingly carried in Committee.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the acts relating to land surveyors.

A message was received from the Legislative Council agreeing to the bill to extend and continue an act to provide for the accommodation of the Courts of Superior Jurisdiction in Upper Canada, and for other purposes without amendment.

Also agreeing to the bill to amend the Parliamentary representative act of 1853.

And to the bill to amend and consolidate the acts relating to the appointment of reporters to the several courts of law and equity in Upper Canada, and to repeal certain acts therein mentioned, with amendments.

PRINTING, CHEAP FOR CASH.
Newmarket, February 6th, 1845